

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. TIM MURPHY) who, as Mr. SCOTT said awhile ago, is the original author of similar legislation. Were it not for Mr. MURPHY's efforts in the last Congress to pass his bill unanimously, we would not be here tonight. We thank him for his leadership and for his initiative last year.

Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and my good friend, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), for his work on this important bill. We worked together on it. On behalf of H.R. 740, I would like to urge all of my colleagues to vote for this.

The previous version, which I introduced last session and was passed unanimously in the 109th Congress as H.R. 5304, was the Preventing Harassment Through Outbound Number Enforcement Act, or the PHONE Act, or the PHONE bill at that time.

Chairman SCOTT and Ranking Member FORBES and others from the Judiciary Committee have taken a good bill and made it better.

Identity theft has become an increasingly critical problem for consumers. The Federal Trade Commission revealed that last year about 10 million individuals were victims of identity theft in all 50 States. The disastrous implications for identity theft includes damaged credit, financial ruin, and the effects can tear apart families and ruin businesses.

Congress has repeatedly acted to try and prevent identity theft. But, unfortunately, with new technologies, as soon as we outlaw one version, somebody comes up with a way around that, and once again harasses and harms citizens of this Nation.

One of these technologies used by thieves is the practice of call spoofing or caller ID fraud presented on Web sites as just an innocent game one can use, or perhaps use it to make sales calls, but they mask their identity and alter their outbound caller ID in order to mislead the call recipient. Some may call it a way to maintain caller privacy, but it is nothing less than fraud.

I believe Congress must enact a law to penalize caller ID fraud perpetrators. This bill is particularly necessary to protect American families, the elderly, and businesses because illegally using another person's phone number could have limitless, unlawful applications. It doesn't take much in the imagination to understand how dangerous this practice is and how it is being used now.

For example, a criminal could try to obtain personal financial information from individuals by using a bank's phone number. A person could harass a former wife or husband who has otherwise tried to block the calls from the ex-spouse's phone line. A pedophile could stalk children by stealing his school's phone number or the phone

number of a friend of the child. A sexual predator could use a doctor's office phone number to gather records about someone. A terrorist could make threats from a government phone number, and the list goes on.

The criminal use of caller identity theft, however, is not just a possibility. Here are some real-world examples of how caller ID fraud is occurring.

In 2005, a SWAT team surrounded an empty building in New Brunswick, New Jersey, after police received a call from a woman who said she was being held hostage in an apartment.

□ 1815

She was not in an apartment. The woman had intentionally used a false caller ID. Imagine what might have happened if that was a site where people might have been coming out of the building and police might have thought that that person was a potential threat.

I might add that one of the things that these caller ID fraud sites use is they also will allow you to disguise your voice and switch it from a male voice or female voice or vice versa to further fool the person on the other end.

There also have been incidents where people have used stolen credit card numbers and posed as a person who owned the credit card to illegally wire money to someone else. Another case occurred where people claim they were the county courthouse, calling people, claiming that they had missed jury duty, and tried to use that situation then to have the people give them credit card numbers to pay a fine for something that had not even occurred.

For these reasons, I introduced this bill in the 109th Congress as the PHONE Act, to punish those who engage in the intentional practice of misleading others through caller ID fraud. Violators of this bill will be subject to penalties up to 5 years in prison and fines of \$250,000 for these crimes. However, it also allows up to 1 year in prison for those who use this as a mechanism of harassing.

All those folks who are still using this system, be aware that this will be made illegal. We expect the Senate to pass this, and all the elderly and small businesses and families across the Nation who find themselves as victims of this, be aware that when the call you have today shows up on your caller ID, it may not be who they say they are.

Please, we need to make sure that until this bill is passed, people are still vigilant of that, protect their identity and never release a credit card number or other personal information, no matter what that caller ID number says, unless you are absolutely sure the person who you are talking to is who they are.

Again, I am pleased to work with the Judiciary Committee Subcommittee chairman on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, Chairman Bobby Scott, who has reintroduced this bill.

This bill, H.R. 740, adds the important criminal and financial penalties to those who prey on the identity of others.

This legislation will not stop crime, it will not prevent identity theft, but it will protect lives and protect others and close this loophole for identity theft once and for all. I urge my colleagues to vote for this important bill.

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the gentleman from Texas if he is prepared to yield back the balance of his time?

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to yield back as soon as the gentlewoman from California is ready to close.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, it is clear that this anti-phone-spoofing bill is a thoughtful, well-crafted, bipartisan piece of legislation. I urge its adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KIND). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 740.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

PERMITTING USE OF ROTUNDA FOR A CEREMONY COMMEMORATING THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 66) permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 66

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF ROTUNDA FOR HOLOCAUST DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY.

The rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on April 19, 2007, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD on this concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 66, which authorizes the use of the Capitol rotunda for a ceremony on April 19, 2007, commemorating the victims of the Holocaust.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Council is entrusted with observing the Days of Remembrance. These Days of Remembrance and the solemn ceremony at the Capitol set the manner in which similar events across our country pay homage to the 6 million people who lost their lives during one of mankind's darkest periods in history.

When World War II ended in 1945, 6 million European Jews were dead, including more than 1 million Jewish children. While all Jews were marked for death, children were among the most defenseless.

This year, the Holocaust Memorial Council, which oversees the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and organizes the annual Days of Remembrance, has selected "Children in Crisis: Voices from the Holocaust" as its theme.

In any day and age, among the most vulnerable targets are children, and most often they are the first victims of senseless deeds. The children of the Holocaust endured lives filled with fear and suffering. The emotional and physical cruelty forced upon them is unimaginable. It is estimated that over 1 million, and as many as 1.5 million, Jewish boys and girls were murdered under Nazi rule in Germany and occupied Europe. These children were murdered because they were Jewish, not because of any action they had taken; not because of any crime they had committed, but simply because of their religion and their ethnicity.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that a number of the Members have been to Yad Vashem, the Holocaust memorial in Jerusalem, and I have an enduring image there of the children, the stars which represent them, the luminaries which hang from the ceiling, those tens of thousands of luminaries which remind us all of this overwhelming reason for us to remember these children.

Many children of the Holocaust were confronted by overpowering and destructive forces, separated from their

parents and coerced into hiding. Children who found themselves hiding in the shadows were faced with unyielding hardships, and some were subjected to dark, cramped conditions for weeks, for months and even years, while others wandered from place to place seeking refuge, never knowing who to trust.

For those who survived, the end of the war was rarely the end of the struggle. Many children found themselves alone, with no family to be reunited with. The devastating and heart-wrenching reality was that there were no surviving family members, and they would now face the future without parents, grandparents or siblings.

So, as we stop to reflect on this heinous event, let it serve as a reminder that there is no room for prejudice, oppression and hatred. As American and world citizens, it is important that succeeding generations are called upon to remember the atrocities of the Holocaust and the similarities in the hate crimes we see today.

The will of the human spirit indeed is unwavering in the face of adversity, and history has shown us that in times of despair, humanity prevails and always looks towards a brighter future.

There is no better place than the United States Capitol rotunda to embody the reverence and dignity so deserving and honoring the victims of the Holocaust, especially the children. The United States Capitol has stood as a symbol of freedom and liberty and a symbol of hopes and dreams.

It is important, Mr. Speaker, that we use the rotunda, the scene of so many historic events, to draw attention again to one of the immense tragedies in human history and to take this time also to honor our colleagues who were personally victimized by the Holocaust or whose families suffered and died, and to pledge anew that such a atrocities must not be permitted to occur. We recall the words, "never again, never again."

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 66. The purpose of this resolution is to authorize the use of the Capitol rotunda on April 19 for this year's national ceremony to commemorate Holocaust Remembrance Day. I am pleased that with the passage of this resolution, the Congress will be able to, once again, provide a venue for those who wish to mark this solemn occasion in the peaceful setting that the rotunda provides.

The annual Days of Remembrance provide all Americans with an opportunity to reflect together upon the Holocaust, to remember its victims and to renew our commitment to democracy and human rights.

In order to help focus our reflections on the Holocaust, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum selects a yearly theme. This year we reflect on

Children in Crisis: Voices from the Holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, an estimated 1 million Jewish children died at the hands of the Nazi regime during the Holocaust. Being the most vulnerable, children were often the first of the victims to be targeted for death. Many times they were sent to the gas chambers immediately following their arrivals in the concentration camps because most were not old or strong enough to work under the forced labor conditions. But at the same time, this year's theme also recognizes the importance of remembering those children who were able to survive through their own courage and determination and the aid of dedicated individuals risking their own lives to help thwart the horrible intentions of the Nazi Party.

I think it is imperative that we never forget either the horrors of the Holocaust or the incredible courage and humanity that enabled some children to survive such awful conditions.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge the support of this resolution.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to be the sponsor of this resolution to authorize the use of the Capitol rotunda on April 19, 2007 for the annual congressional ceremony to commemorate the Holocaust.

The United States was one of the first countries to adopt a national day for Holocaust commemoration. It is one of the only nations in the world to observe Yom Hashoah, Holocaust Heroes and Remembrance Day, on the same day chosen by the State of Israel—the Hebrew anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising.

Each year, on Yom Hashoah communities around the United States come together to memorialize the millions who perished. We remember the heroism of those who fought back and pay tribute to the survivors and the tremendous courage and strength it took for them to rebuild their lives. We stand against the anti-Semitism and intolerance that fed the Nazi machine and sadly continues to resurface today.

While this resolution may be routine by nature, it is a testament to the commitment of Congress to make sure that the history of the Holocaust is never forgotten or repeated.

I would like to thank the House administration for its work on this legislation. I encourage all of my colleagues to participate in the ceremony in the rotunda.

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 66.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the

Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 1284, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1130, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 740, by the yeas and nays.

Votes on H.R. 545 and H. Con. Res. 66 will be taken tomorrow.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

VETERANS COMPENSATION COST- OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1284, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1284.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 418, nays 0, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 176]

YEAS—418

Abercrombie	Brady (TX)	Cubin
Ackerman	Braley (IA)	Cuellar
Aderholt	Brown (SC)	Culberson
Akin	Brown, Corrine	Cummings
Alexander	Brown-Waite,	Davis (AL)
Allen	Ginny	Davis (CA)
Altmire	Buchanan	Davis (IL)
Andrews	Burgess	Davis (KY)
Arcuri	Burton (IN)	Davis, David
Baca	Butterfield	Davis, Lincoln
Bachmann	Buyer	DeFazio
Bachus	Calvert	DeGette
Baird	Camp (MI)	Delahunt
Baker	Campbell (CA)	DeLauro
Baldwin	Cannon	Dent
Barrett (SC)	Cantor	Diaz-Balart, L.
Barrow	Capito	Diaz-Balart, M.
Bartlett (MD)	Capps	Dicks
Barton (TX)	Capuano	Dingell
Bean	Cardoza	Doggett
Becerra	Carnahan	Donnelly
Berkley	Carney	Doolittle
Berman	Carson	Doyle
Berry	Carter	Drake
Biggert	Castle	Dreier
Billray	Chabot	Duncan
Bilirakis	Chandler	Edwards
Bishop (GA)	Clarke	Ehlers
Bishop (NY)	Clay	Ellison
Bishop (UT)	Cleaver	Ellsworth
Blackburn	Clyburn	Emanuel
Blumenauer	Coble	Emerson
Blunt	Cohen	Engel
Boehner	Cole (OK)	English (PA)
Bonner	Conaway	Eshoo
Bono	Conyers	Etheridge
Boozman	Cooper	Everett
Boren	Costa	Fallin
Boswell	Costello	Farr
Boucher	Courtney	Fattah
Boustany	Cramer	Feeney
Boyd (FL)	Crenshaw	Ferguson
Boyd (KS)	Crowley	Filner

Flake	LoBiondo	Rohrabacher
Forbes	Loeb sack	Ros-Lehtinen
Fortenberry	Lofgren, Zoe	Roskam
Fossella	Lowey	Ross
Fox	Lucas	Rothman
Frank (MA)	Lungren, Daniel	Roybal-Allard
Franks (AZ)	E.	Royce
Frelinghuysen	Lynch	Ruppersberger
Gallely	Mack	Rush
Garrett (NJ)	Mahoney (FL)	Ryan (OH)
Gerlach	Maloney (NY)	Ryan (WI)
Giffords	Manzullo	Salazar
Gilchrest	Marchant	Sali
Gillibrand	Markey	Sanchez, Linda
Gillmor	Marshall	T.
Gingrey	Matheson	Sanchez, Loretta
Gohmert	Matsui	Sarbanes
Gonzalez	McCarthy (CA)	Saxton
Goode	McCarthy (NY)	Schakowsky
Goodlatte	McCaul (TX)	Schiff
Granger	McCollum (MN)	Schmidt
Graves	McCotter	Schwartz
Green, Al	McCrery	Scott (GA)
Green, Gene	McDermott	Scott (VA)
Grijalva	McGovern	Sensenbrenner
Gutierrez	McHenry	Serrano
Hall (NY)	McHugh	Sessions
Hall (TX)	McIntyre	Sestak
Hare	McKeon	Shadegg
Harman	McMorris	Shays
Hastert	Rodgers	Shea-Porter
Hastings (FL)	McNerney	Sherman
Hastings (WA)	McNulty	Shimkus
Hayes	Meehan	Shuler
Heller	Meek (FL)	Shuster
Hensarling	Meeks (NY)	Sires
Hergert	Melancon	Skelton
Herseth	Mica	Slaughter
Higgins	Michaud	Smith (NE)
Hill	Millender-	Smith (NJ)
Hinchee	McDonald	Smith (TX)
Hirono	Miller (FL)	Smith (WA)
Hobson	Miller (MI)	Snyder
Hodes	Miller (NC)	Solis
Hoekstra	Miller, Gary	Souder
Holden	Miller, George	Space
Holt	Mitchell	Spratt
Honda	Mollohan	Stearns
Hoolley	Moore (KS)	Stupak
Hoyer	Moore (WI)	Sullivan
Hulshof	Moran (KS)	Sutton
Hunter	Murphy (CT)	Tancredo
Inglis (SC)	Murphy, Patrick	Tanner
Inslee	Murphy, Tim	Tauscher
Israel	Murtha	Taylor
Issa	Musgrave	Terry
Jackson (IL)	Nadler	Thompson (CA)
Jackson-Lee	Napolitano	Thompson (MS)
(TX)	Neal (MA)	Thornberry
Jefferson	Neugebauer	Tiahrt
Jindal	Nunes	Tiberi
Johnson (GA)	Oberstar	Tierney
Johnson (IL)	Obey	Towns
Johnson, Sam	Olver	Turner
Jones (NC)	Ortiz	Udall (CO)
Jones (OH)	Pallone	Udall (NM)
Jordan	Pascarell	Upton
Kagen	Pasteur	Van Hollen
Kaptur	Paul	Velázquez
Keller	Payne	Visclosky
Kennedy	Pearce	Walberg
Kildee	Perlmutter	Waldeen (OR)
Kilpatrick	Peterson (MN)	Walsh (NY)
Kind	Peterson (PA)	Walz (MN)
King (IA)	Petri	Wamp
King (NY)	Pickering	Wasserman
Kingston	Pitts	Schultz
Kirk	Platts	Waters
Klein (FL)	Poe	Watson
Kline (MN)	Pomeroy	Watt
Knollenberg	Porter	Waxman
Kucinich	Price (GA)	Weiner
Kuhl (NY)	Price (NC)	Welch (VT)
LaHood	Pryce (OH)	Weldon (FL)
Lamborn	Putnam	Weller
Lampson	Radanovich	Westmoreland
Langevin	Rahall	Wexler
Lantos	Ramstad	Whitfield
Larsen (WA)	Rangel	Wicker
Larson (CT)	Regula	Wilson (NM)
Latham	Rehberg	Wilson (OH)
LaTourette	Reichert	Wilson (SC)
Lee	Renzi	Wolf
Levin	Reyes	Woolsey
Lewis (CA)	Reynolds	Wu
Lewis (GA)	Rodriguez	Wynn
Lewis (KY)	Rogers (AL)	Yarmuth
Linder	Rogers (KY)	Young (AK)
Lipinski	Rogers (MI)	

NOT VOTING—15

Brady (PA)	Gordon	Myrick
Castor	Hinojosa	Pence
Davis, Jo Ann	Johnson, E. B.	Simpson
Davis, Tom	Kanjorski	Stark
Deal (GA)	Moran (VA)	Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised that 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1854

Mr. MURTHA changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JUDICIAL DISCLOSURE RESPONSIBILITY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1130, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1130.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 0, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 177]

YEAS—415

Abercrombie	Braley (IA)	Culberson
Ackerman	Brown (SC)	Cummings
Aderholt	Brown, Corrine	Davis (AL)
Akin	Brown-Waite,	Davis (CA)
Alexander	Ginny	Davis (IL)
Allen	Burgess	Davis (KY)
Altmire	Burton (IN)	Davis, David
Andrews	Butterfield	Davis, Lincoln
Arcuri	Buyer	DeFazio
Baca	Calvert	DeGette
Bachmann	Camp (MI)	Delahunt
Bachus	Campbell (CA)	DeLauro
Baird	Cannon	Dent
Baker	Cantor	Diaz-Balart, L.
Baldwin	Capito	Diaz-Balart, M.
Barrett (SC)	Capps	Dicks
Barrow	Capuano	Dingell
Bartlett (MD)	Cardoza	Doggett
Barton (TX)	Carnahan	Donnelly
Bean	Carney	Doolittle
Becerra	Carson	Doyle
Berkley	Carter	Drake
Berman	Castle	Dreier
Berry	Castor	Duncan
Biggert	Chabot	Edwards
Billray	Chandler	Ehlers
Bilirakis	Clarke	Ellison
Bishop (GA)	Clay	Ellsworth
Bishop (NY)	Cleaver	Emanuel
Bishop (UT)	Clyburn	Emerson
Blackburn	Coble	Engel
Blumenauer	Cohen	English (PA)
Blunt	Cole (OK)	Eshoo
Boehner	Conaway	Etheridge
Bonner	Conyers	Everett
Bono	Cooper	Fallin
Boozman	Costa	Farr
Boren	Costello	Fattah
Boswell	Courtney	Feeney
Boucher	Cramer	Ferguson
Boustany	Crenshaw	Filner
Boyd (FL)	Crowley	Flake
Boyd (KS)	Cubin	Forbes
Brady (TX)	Cuellar	Fortenberry